

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.  
The Discovery of America.  
The sails are spread, the vessels' anchors weigh  
And plunge into the ocean's foamy spray;  
Fast fades from view the sunny hills of Spain  
As launch they onward through the trackless  
main.  
Oh! with what soul doth proud Columbus stand,  
Gazing on Andalusia's crowded strand,  
Glancing on Palos' dim reeding spires,  
Their cross-crowned summits gilt with morning  
fines.

His many breast unconscious heaved a sigh;  
Th' unbidden tear suffused his steadfast eye,  
As the last misty view dissolved away,  
From Mount Morino's shadowy ranges gray.  
Yet vast designs, and schemes of bold empirez  
His mind's capacious powers monopolize:  
Projects gigantic, mused, unseen, untold,  
The young adventurer's intellect infold.  
He sees the idle surges, foaming ride;  
In silver spray upon the vessel's side;  
He sees beyond the furrowed sea its wake  
As pressing on it doth the East forsake.  
But who its future track can scan from far,  
No guide save heaven's coruscant polar star?  
Around him heaving ocean's boundless space,  
Like a new deluge of Creation's face;  
Not e'en the dove of old might footing find  
Nor pluck her olive branch to cheer mankind!  
Nine weeks are swelled their broad expanding  
sails.

To winds of August and September gales.  
Night after night, and day by day in vain  
With telescopic gaze they scan the main:  
Nought save the starry skies and seas of blue  
And emerald waters leaving greet their view.  
Hopeless of finding to those deeps a bound,  
Or sign prognostic of approaching ground,  
Mutinous and sad the listless sailors grow  
Reluctant further on their search to go.  
But hold Columbus at the Pinta's helm,  
The dark-eyed son of proud Italia's realm,  
With soul indomitable yet prevails,  
Persistent, westward still his squadron sails.  
His courage high, the crew desponding cheers,  
Confronting danger and defying fears.  
But now October's eleventh dawn doth rise,  
Flushed with the glory of autumnal skies,  
The fluctuating sea of molten gold.  
Beneath the crimson vault of morning rolled.  
Some birds of plumage various and bright,  
In numerous flocks remote hove in sight;  
And tender branch of flowering thorn and vine,  
Came lightly floating on the heaving brine.  
Causes newly cut of growth and fashion strange  
Came now in the excited shallop's range,  
And men in the colored clouds of eve,  
Strong indications unmissive gave.  
The sailors dropped their sounding leads once  
more,

Deeper and deeper fathoming to explore:  
Each trial now fresh attestations brings  
From shell or sea-weed to the line that elongs  
Columbus now commands the anchors cast,  
The sails haul'd in and tightened to the mast;  
The ships expectant 'till the morn to lie,  
While vigil strict he keeps as night rolls deep.  
No eye was closed, no spirit sealed in sleep;  
Upon the lone forecastle, wrapped in thought,  
The Admiral's straining gaze the distance  
sought—

At last as midnight slowly wended on,  
The moon unseen, the starlight faint and wan,  
Remote a moving, glimmering torch he spies,  
"Land! Land!" in transport the discoverer cries,  
"Land! Land!" the vessels echo o'er the deep,  
And far th' swelling sounds responding sweep.  
They now prepared to approach the longed-for  
shore,

Their anchors weigh, their sails unfurl once more,  
Banners of Aragon and fair Castile;  
The golden cross of christian Spain reveal;

St. James' pinnion from the topmost floats

While drum and clarion wake their martial notes.

One moment more—they pressed Columbia's soil;

Their chief the first to tread West India's Isle,

Bending he kissed in tears the sacred sod,

Venting his grateful soul in thanks to God.

Loud hymn upon the silent forest rose,

Waking the breathless s. Hilde's repose.

The cross is planted, and with joy unfurled,

Spain's royal ensigns hail the Western World.

J. A. K.

A NICE LITTLE SUM.—Secretary Chase estimates that the public debt will not exceed one thousand and fifty millions of dollars on the first day of July next. Of this sum one hundred millions have been bestowed upon leaders of the Republican party for party purposes, and another hundred millions stolen from the treasury by Government officials and army contractors. Is it any wonder that the scoundrels and their henchmen are in favor of the continuance of the war.—Placerville (Cal.) Democrat.

The Navy appropriation bills grants \$88,195,000, or more than it used to cost for the whole Administration of Mr. Buchanan. A few more Galveston and Charleston affairs will 'double the dose' for next year!

It is noticeable fact that no less than three of the Brigadiers who served as part of the court which found Major General Porter guilty, have since been made Major Generals.

## SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,

ON THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS;  
DELIVERED DURING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1863.

The House having under consideration bill No. 675, to raise additional soldiers for the service of the Government.

MR. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, the original bill, and the various substitutes for it, and all the amendments except, indeed, the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Diven,] the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wickliffe,] and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Porter,] however much they may differ in phraseology or detail, agree in this, that they propose to raise, organize, and arm a body of negroes, to be received into the military service of the United States. Most of them, I believe all of them, permit, if they do not enjoin, and certainly contemplate, that this body of men shall be constituted as well of slaves as of free negroes; of the slaves of loyal as well as of disloyal masters; and that recruiting stations for the enlistment of these negroes shall be opened in the slaveholding as well as in the non-slaveholding States. They all contemplate that manumission will be granted to the slave after he shall have enlisted. Some of them provide that compensation shall be made to the master who shall have remained loyal.

Now, sir, of all the bills and substitutes I prefer the original bill, introduced by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Stevens.] It is characteristic of him. It is plain, direct, and bold. It expresses plainly the meaning of the author. It provides, in so many words, for the enlistment of slaves, and the establishment of recruiting depots anywhere in any of the States. It promises freedom to all who shall enlist, and compensation to the masters who may be entitled to it. It is not only characteristic of the gentleman in this, that it is frank and straightforward. It is also characteristic of him, in another respect, to which he himself alluded the other day: that he is the forerunner of his party—that he is always in advance of his party friends, but that he finds they soon come up to the positions which he takes.

What is that Constitution? It provides that every child of the Republic, every citizen of the land, is before the law the equal of every other. It provides for all of them by jury, free speech, free press, entire protection for life and liberty and property.

It goes further. It secures to every citizen the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, the right to aspire to every office or agency by which the Government is carried on. Every man called upon to do military duty, every man required to take up arms in its defense, is by its provisions entitled to vote, and a competent aspirant for every office in the Government. You now say to these black men, come to the defense of this Constitution. Come, aid us to maintain its supremacy. Come, aid us to uphold the Government which is thus beneficial to all its children. Suppose your utmost hopes are realized; suppose they come, and that by their aid you are successful. They will come back with your victorious hosts, following the banner of the Republic, battle-worn and maimed and scarred. What will you do with them? Will you consign them again to political inferiority, to social isolation?

Will you again deny to them those privileges which are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution which they have helped you to maintain? Or will you take them to a political and social equality with yourselves? Will you give them the right of suffrage, the right to hold office? Will you put them side by side with the white citizens of the land?

I put it to my friend from Ohio who has just taken his seat, [Mr. Trimble,] who told me that in every relation and in every condition of life he believed the negro was inferior to the white man. I put it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who sits before me, [Mr. McPherson,] as one of zealous advocates of this bill; I put it to these gentlemen whether, after having called upon these negroes, as citizens and loyal friends, in their hour of extremity, to maintain this Constitution, it is their intention again to consign them to social inequality and political degradation, or to elevate them to the level of the condition of the white citizens?

I get no answer to this question.

The gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick,] yesterday, with more frankness than any gentleman who has spoken upon this subject, has given to us what I cannot help thinking is, with many of his friends, the true motive for insisting upon the passage of this bill. He said:

"And yet these things have been yielded to as exigencies of the country require a resort to measures of this kind. A contrary opinion has been very gravely expressed. During this session, not longer ago than the early part of December, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] offered a resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That at no time since the commencement of the existing rebellion have the forces and materials in the hands of the executive department of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy and triumphant termination of the war as at the present moment."

For this resolution every leading member of the Republican party voted—in fact every member of that party who was present—and none more eagerly and with more emphasis than those who now most zealously press this bill. Have circumstances so greatly changed? Have those forces and materials been so greatly and so speedily diminished; or has the desire to pass this bill made gentlemen change their opinion? Perhaps I might find an answer in the speech made yesterday by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick.]

I pass now, Mr. Speaker, to another branch of this subject. Gentlemen who have urged the adoption of these bills because the military necessities of the country require it, unless I am greatly mistaken, have failed to tell us how they propose to organize this body of negro troops. Do they propose to constitute of them a separate and independent army, which shall operate independently of all the other corps in any department of the country? I can hardly think they would consider that either practicable or wise. Do they intend to organize them in divisions or brigades or regiments or companies, and have them combined with the white soldiers who are already organized in the states? Do they propose to have them fight together in the war in which the country is engaged? If so, they will meet in the trenches; they will 'commingle' on the battlefield; their dead bodies will fall side by side in the assault. Their dead bodies will fall side by side in the battle, and be placed peacefully together in the same grave. And how, when

they are placed thus together in moments of danger, can they be kept separate, at the camp fire and the mess table? If that association is permitted, you know well enough that it will thin out the ranks of white soldiers. They will not submit to association of this kind. If it is not permitted, if these black troops are to stand on an equality with the white troops in the battle-field and at every point of danger, and in all the other relations of a soldier's life, and at every other moment they are to be marked by a degrading and ignominious isolation, how long will you be able to maintain discipline and order in your Army—I do not say, contention and zeal and alacrity among these troops?

And what do you propose to do with these black soldiers after they shall have returned from the battle-field? Gentlemen have told us that these enlistments are found necessary in order that the Army of the United States may be made sufficiently strong to accomplish the work it has to do. They tell us we are in the very crisis of the war—They tell us that now is the time to forth our whole power, or else the results of the struggle is in doubt. They tell us that the white race stands, so far as its strength has yet been developed, in a position to render to the cause of the Union and the Constitution an assured victory.

And they tell us that these colored men are ready with their strong arms and their brave hearts to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to defend the integrity of the Union which in our hands to-day is imperilled.

What is that Constitution? It provides that every child of the Republic, every citizen of the land, is before the law the equal of every other.

It goes further. It secures to every citizen the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, the right to aspire to every office or agency by which the Government is carried on. Every man called upon to do military duty, every man required to take up arms in its defense, is by its provisions entitled to vote, and a competent aspirant for every office in the Government. You now say to these black men, come to the defense of this Constitution. Come, aid us to maintain its supremacy. Come, aid us to uphold the Government which is thus beneficial to all its children. Suppose your utmost hopes are realized; suppose they come, and that by their aid you are successful. They will come back with your victorious hosts, following the banner of the Republic, battle-worn and maimed and scarred. What will you do with them? Will you consign them again to political inferiority, to social isolation?

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Mr. DAWES. Will the gentleman yield me a moment?

MR. PENDLETON. I will directly, not now.

MR. DAWES. I desired to ask the gentleman a question just in this connection.

MR. PENDLETON. Gentlemen around me desire to hear the question, and I therefore yield.

MR. DAWES. I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio what was the spell that was upon

them ago, in the discussion of the bill for the admission of West Virginia, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] said: "I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the Constitution, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. They will not submit to association of this kind. If it is not permitted, if these black troops are to stand on an equality with the white troops in the battle-field and at every point of danger, and in all the other relations of a soldier's life, and at every other moment they are to be marked by a degrading and ignominious isolation, how long will you be able to maintain discipline and order in your Army—I do not say, contention and zeal and alacrity among these troops?

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

## THE WAR NEWS.

Grant is still reported as employing his army in digging the cut-off Canal intended to make Vicksburg an inland town. It is said the work is advancing satisfactorily and that already six feet of water flows through. It is also said that Grant has gone up the Mississippi on the Magnolia, hunting higher ground for his camps, the flood threatening the inundations of his camp near Vicksburg. Another cut-off is also proposed, uniting Lake Providence with Red River, and so turning the course of the Mississippi river, by which Vicksburg will be thrown back inland a hundred miles in the woods.

Rosecrans seems to remain in *status quo* at Murfreesboro, but though making no active military movements, he has been writing political letters of late, displaying a ferocious and brutal spirit, for which he has been severely criticized even in northern Union papers.

It is now reported that Butler will return to his command at New Orleans; that Fremont has been assigned a command in Texas; and that McClellan has demanded to be placed in active service. Hooker is still inactive on the Rappahannock, or preparing to move to another field of operation, as some think. The Confederates having captured a whole regiment of Michigan forces in Hooker's rear, in ten miles of Alexandria, would seem to imply that Hooker's condition is not very effective.

There is much threatening talk of Federal operations against Charleston, S. C., but we cannot get enough insight into the plans and situation to give our readers any definite information.

The reported capture of 600 of John Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, Tennessee, turns out to be a fable, with no other basis than a little skirmish without serious result to either side.

### French Mediation.

A correspondence between M. Thouvenal, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mercier the Diplomatic Representative of France at Washington, has been sent into Congress by the President. Thouvenal, in very mild, courteous and modest language, suggested the good which might have been or might be realized by permitting France and other European powers to mediate between the belligerents in our unhappy civil war; but while regretting the refusal of the Lincoln administration to accept the kind offices of foreign powers, acquiesces in the rebuff. Seward's response to the proposal was an evasion rather than a refusal; at least the main point of his reply seems so. For he objects to the proposal because he thinks there is a better mode of mediation than foreign governments can offer or devise, namely, by Representatives in Congress from the seceded States! This idea is very rich and perfectly characteristic of its source. Seward knows as well any body else—and no intelligent man can be ignorant of the fact—that what he proposes is, in the state of case, utterly impracticable; and we believe he proposed it precisely because he knew it was impracticable. He wishes to postpone an adjustment only that the war for abolition may progress.

While we have always been opposed to any form of foreign intervention in regard to our domestic affairs, we cannot but feel indignant at the Secretary of State putting the objection to it on a false basis.

### Cassius M. Clay.

The Federal newspapers report Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, but who came home to receive the appointment of Major General in the Army, has decided to sheath his bloodless sword and return to his bloodless diplomatic post at St. Petersburg. How is this? Why was he called home, and why is he sent back? He has rendered no military service, that we have heard of, since his return from Russia; and he rendered no diplomatic service there, except to write home a ridiculous letter or two, which we half suspect, but for the cunning and insidious malignity of Seward, would never have been published. The Administration gave Clay no command in the field at home, and will give him little power abroad. By the way—how has he drawn his pay of late—as Minister or General? This is a matter which should be known to the public.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, is seriously implicated in an attempt to make Indiana soldiers now in the South instruments for maligning the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The dirty trick was discovered and openly exposed in the State Senate.

The Abolitionists in Congress evidently regard Kentucky as in a wavering position. They will not think so after August next, if the people have a fair chance to express their opinions at the ballot box. The people will then firmly take their stand in favor of Democratic principles and Democratic agents to execute them.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, was once an honored member of the Democratic party. He is now regarded by the Democracy of that State as a recreant and ingrate, having sold himself, out and out, to Abolitionism, and made himself a willing tool of the perfidious tyrants at Washington who mock at all lawful rule.

### Habeas Corpus—The Boundaries of Executive and Legislative Power.

During the present Administration, (for the first time in the history of our government, and the first time, indeed, since the extirpation of the Stuarts from the British throne) a question has risen whether the power to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, is an Executive or Legislative act. It is true that the British have jealously guarded the privilege of the writ as a sacred and inviolable right, in defense of which they have disrowned a whole race of Princes; it is true that we, in America, have taken our idea of this right from British authority; it is true that this right has never been violated in Britain or the United States (since the deposition of the Stuarts in 1688) until the advent of the Lincoln Administration; and it is equally true that John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, decided, in a case arising out of Burr's conspiracy, that the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was a *Legislative*, not an Executive act—that is, that the privilege of the writ, and all the writ authorized and required, could only be suspended, by legislative authority, and that only in time of invasion or rebellion. A judicial decision on this question was hardly necessary; for the question whether it was a legislative or an Executive power was too plain to produce discussion before this Administration came into power. But since the advent of the Lincoln Administration, the pretension has been set up, that the power to suspend the writ is an Executive power. This pretension has never been asserted before, in England or the United States, since the English revolution of 1688, when William and Mary succeeded the last of the Stuart race on the throne of Britain. But now, a servile Attorney General of the United States (Mr. Edward Bates,) has given an opinion that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, is distinctively an Executive, in contradistinction from a *Legislative* power. (We are inclined to the opinion that, if Mr. Bates had been an Attorney at the time, he would have willingly filed the pleas of the Crown in the Court of Judge Jeffries.) Mr. Bates has been sustained in his opinion by one or two superannuated lawyers of former respectability at the bar, and by many members of Congress, Contractors, Jobbers, &c. But the whole weight of their testimony on the subject would not balance a feather against the decision of the Supreme Court, or the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall. It has been erroneously supposed in some quarters, that Jefferson suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and asked Congress to authorize it, during the Burr conspiracy. He did neither. Much as he was opposed to Burr and his schemes, he resisted him and them only by lawful means. It is true that Burr and several of his alleged co-conspirators were arrested by Army officers, in Mississippi or Alabama, and transported thence to Richmond, Va. But Jefferson knew nothing of all this till it was done. When informed of it, he promptly reported the facts to Congress, for their action, not only not exercising the power of suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, but not even asking Congress to pass a law authorizing him to do it. Without President Jefferson's recommendation, however, the Senate, acting on its own motion, passed an act, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; thereby acknowledging, as Chief Justice Marshall afterwards held, that the right to suspend the writ was a *Legislative* and not an Executive power. It is due to historic truth to state these facts; for the public mind has lately been much abused by the false assertion that Mr. Jefferson either disregarded the writ of *Habeas Corpus* or sought to have it suspended by act of Congress. He did neither. On the contrary he recognized the validity of the writ, as a right of a citizen under State authority, in reporting to Congress that one of the conspirators had been released by virtue of it. And though the Senate of the United States passed an act, suspending the writ, (without being requested by President Jefferson), the House of Representatives rejected it by a large majority; and the motion to reject it was made by Mr. Jefferson's own son-in-law. The inference from all this is too plain and palpable to be ignored—and that is, that the Executive and Judiciary in their early, pure and best days—in the days of Jefferson and Marshall—held that the power to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is a *Legislative* and not an Executive power.

But in the absence of all authority and all precedents and decisions on the subject, the question would, at any time when men's minds were free from bias, be too plain for argument. The Constitution says the privilege of the writ shall not be suspended except in time of invasion or rebellion. Now what is this writ? It is a process defined by legislation—by act of Congress. The right to the writ existed before the constitution, but that instrument authorized Congress to prescribe and regulate it as a remedial measure. Can any other power but Congress—can even Congress itself—refuse the writ? We deny both branches of the inquiry. Congress can prescribe the mode for the efficient operation of the writ, but can neither deny nor obstruct it. And we go further and say that Congress can punish any obstruction of it by President or whosoever. It is one of the plainest fundamental principles of our institutions that the power of suspending laws resides with the legislative department alone; and any exercise of it by any other is palpable usurpation.

Col. Carrington, has arrested and sent to their respective regiments four hundred and eighty-nine deserters during the last ten days. They were picked up in one county, in Indiana.—*On Gazette*.

### Thaddeus Stevens.

This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in virtue of that appointment, (though by no law, except the usage of the House), leader of the body. The position of the Chairman of this Committee is really more important than that of any member of either House of Congress.

It is true that the Vice President of the United States (who is in virtue of that office President of the Senate) and the Speaker of the House, receive larger pay, and have the privilege of dispensing patronage not enjoyed by any member of either branch of the National Legislature; but all this is a small advantage compared with that which is enjoyed by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. He is, by custom, the admitted, recognized leader of the House. He has this advantage over the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, that bills for raising revenue must (by the constitution) originate in the House. Though neither Chairman may be willing to be bound by the Constitution in any case which concerns the public, (and Stevens avowed this distinctly in his speech in favor of admitting the fragment of a State—Western Virginia—into the Union) they each claim the benefit of all rights conferred by the constitution as between themselves; just as rogues who, though they may plunder the innocent traveller on the highway, claim an equal division of spoils. So, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House, would no sooner suffer Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to introduce a bill in the Senate to raise revenue, than Mr. Fessenden would consent that the House should have the privilege to confirm or reject nominations to office or accept or refuse the terms of any proposed treaty with a foreign power. They are sticklers for constitutional rights, when it comes to a distribution of power between themselves; but they are utterly regardless of the constitution when any question, not affecting themselves, involves public rights. Thus have both, Stevens and Fessenden, (both very able lawyers) seen the sacred and inviolable right of *Habeas Corpus* stricken down, not only without resistance or protest, but with open approval. It is all well enough with them that slavery should be abolished without warrant of constitution or law—all well enough that citizens should be arrested and imprisoned without warrant—all well enough that they should be incarcerated in lousy bastiles, without charge, indictment or any form of accusation against them—all well enough that they should be transported away from their State and district and immured in dungeons, not only without trial, but without even being informed of the cause and nature of their offense—all this is well enough; but Stevens would not suffer Fessenden to rob him of the right to originate a revenue bill, any sooner than Fessenden would suffer Stevens to usurp the Senate's function of confirming nominations or ratifying treaties; yet both willingly enough unite in measures to rob the people of constitutional rights.

But at the outset of this Congress and for more than a year after the outbreak of the civil war, he was a zealous supporter of the measures of the Federal government for the "suppression of the rebellion." He was for "crushing it out" by military coercion. He was for restoring by force a Union founded on the fatuity of the people, and perpetuating by arms a government created by the voluntary assent of the parties which made it.

But in the progress of the war, a change seems to have come over the spirit of his dream.

On the 2d of February, inst., he addressed a labored speech to the House of Representatives, on the "Origin and Objects of the War," in reply to Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. We have carefully read this speech. Mr. Wickliffe is not a great orator, nor are his written periods distinguished by the electrical force of eloquence or the graces of refined rhetoric. But he is certainly a man of large information, of strong practical judgment and excellent common sense. And what is still more to his credit, he displays in this speech, mainly independence and inflexible honesty. It is a searching and scathing review of the whole course of the Administration from the beginning, demonstrating that what he supposed and what the Administration professed, at the beginning, was the object of the war, namely, the restoration of the Union and the government by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, has turned out to be a war-like crusade against slavery, prosecuted by unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical measures. He made this discovery when Lincoln summoned the members of Congress from the Border Slave States and proposed to them that they should join him in recommending to their States his absurd scheme of "compensated emancipation." From that moment Mr. Wickliffe lost confidence in the Federal administration, and from that moment perceived that the object of the war, on the part of the party in power, was the abolition of slavery, even if the result should be reached over the destruction of the Union, the Government, and all the guarantees for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people. Mr. Wickliffe's discovery, late in the day as it was made, is nevertheless one of value, which will have a salutary effect in Kentucky and elsewhere. We only wonder that he (as well as many others) had not made the discovery long before. There has never been a doubt in our mind, that the real (though not professed) design in the original organization of the Black Republican party, in 1856, was the compulsory abolition of slavery even at the hazard of the disruption of the Union. A thousand proofs, direct and cumulative, seemed to us to furnish conclusive proof of this. Our suspicion seemed to some of our friends harsh at the time; but we men now, of any party, deny it, since the Abolitionists avow, justify and glory in it, and Lincoln proclaims it under the false and fraudulent plea of "military necessity."

This, though a fair representation of Mr. Stevens' apparent conduct in the House, does not, however, truly represent his real spirit. He is not so amiable, by half, as he would seem. Instead of the kind-heartedness which would indulge children in sport, he has the purpose, really, of the sick lion who invited the beasts to his den to minister to him in sickness, until the fox discovered that, while many tracks led in, none led out of the den. But Stevens is not a lion, sick or well. No lion ever climbed up or slid down a water spout. Neither is he a dog, either of high or low degree; though his conduct in the House reminds us strongly of the bearing of some of the canine race we have seen—and we make the observation more in regard to other members of the House than to him. The reader has often seen, no doubt, as we have, some big dog on a farm, who had established his leadership on the place. Fancy him, on some pleasant day, reposing himself on the grass and all the young, inferior dogs and puppies disporting themselves about him. He looks on the gambols of the youngsters with quiet gravity, and even tolerates many freedoms with which they experiment on his patience,

and dignity, till at length some puppy, bold beyond his powers, provokes him, when with a snap of his paw and a snap of his teeth, he sends the whole pack off a yelping. We only say he reminds us of such things, but we do not mean to insult the canine race in general by calling him a dog. We only say he is not a dog, but he is Thaddeus Stevens.

### CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

This gentleman, the Representative in Congress from the 5th or Bardstown district from Kentucky, is now far advanced in life, certainly past the allotted age of three score and ten, and perhaps not far short of the four score, which by reason of "great strength," the Divine Psalmist assigned as the length of man's life. He was long a respectable member of the bar; was early in life a member of the Kentucky Legislature; served in the war of 1812; represented his district in Congress, in the times of Monroe, Adams and Jackson, being a supporter of the latter President until the Nullification and United States Bank discussions arose, when he went over to the Whigs; he then returned to the State Legislature and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was next elected Lieutenant Governor, as a Whig, on the ticket with Gov. Clarke; administered the State government for about a year (1839-40) on the death of Gov. Clarke; then served as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Tyler, abandoning his whig sympathies and associations; next ran for Congress as a Democrat and was defeated by John B. Thompson, Whig; but at the last election (June '51) was returned a Representative in Congress as a strong Union man. This is a brief and rapid sketch of his public life.

At the outset of this Congress and for more than a year after the outbreak of the civil war, he was a zealous supporter of the measures of the Federal government for the "suppression of the rebellion." He was for "crushing it out" by military coercion. He was for restoring by force a Union founded on the fatuity of the people, and perpetuating by arms a government created by the voluntary assent of the parties which made it.

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### CONGRESS.

The Conscription act has passed the Senate.

It is designed to call out nearly every able bodied man in the States. A motion was made to exempt members of Congress and Ministers of the Gospel from conscription, but it failed. Why? A Senator remarked that it was useless, as few or none of the Senators were under forty-five years of age. Bully for that. But why not exempt the Gospellers? Probably because it is their mission to preach peace on earth and good will to men; and it was no doubt supposed that preachers could best fulfill their mission with muskets on their shoulders, swords in one hand, revolvers in the other, and Bowie knives in their belts. The wisdom of exempting the gospellers from the exemption is therefore manifest.

The House bill for raising a great army of niggers has not yet passed the Senate.

The Senate will doubtless pass a bill for the same purpose; but it is doubtful whether the two Houses can agree on the same bills. The condition of things in Congress is getting to be such that we shall not be surprised if, as a solution of their troubles, dictatorial powers be conferred on Lincoln or some General of the Army; and it is very certain that Lincoln, in his madness and desperation, will exercise, as he has already done, dictatorial and despotic powers. Even ultra Union men are becoming alarmed at the prospect. Garrett Davis and Lazarus W. Powell, the Senators from Kentucky, seem to be acting and voting in concurrence on many questions of late; but in making this remark, we protest against any inference that we wish to depreciate Powell by it. Davis has turned against Lincoln the wrath which he formerly expended on Democrats. The Democrats always laughed at his impotent crack-brain rage; but the Lincolns curse him venomously for his late vehemence.

But what if Congress pass both the Conscription and Nigger bill? They both propose to call out formidable armies. Will the armies come in obedience to the call? Some of the Yankees lay the flatteringunction to their souls, that although the white armies have not yet subjugated the South, and new armies of whites cannot be easily raised, the war can nevertheless be brought to a successful issue by an army of niggers. Well, let those who believe this, repose in their hope. For ourselves, (if we were not forbidden by the proclamation against "disloyal practices") we should be inclined to express the opinion that that Conscription will not go down with the people; that few negro regiments can be raised anywhere; that they would be an incumbrance if raised; that the attempt to raise them will greatly diminish volunteering and enlistments; and that for every nigger regiment actually put in service, far more effectual forces of whites will quit the service in disgust and defiance of an administration which employs slaves to fight the battles of freemen.

A Bankrupt act is under consideration in Congress, strongly pressed by some of the members of Yankeehood. Its passage, however, is doubtful.

Many other measures are progressing, but their fate will probably be postponed till the last day or so of the session. The public will not know till after the 4th of March, what measures

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cavallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - FEBRUARY 19

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Overtures are only One Dollar per year.

Persons who desire reading Vallandigham's Great Speech, can obtain copies at this office gratis.

The man Harris, who robbed the Hardware House of Messrs. Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then set fire to it was brought to this city on last Thursday evening. He was captured at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by two of the Cincinnati Police. He was tried and committed to jail by Mayor Trussell, in default of bail for \$5,000. Some of the stolen goods were found in his possession, and he admits his guilt.

A SCRAPE.—The street cleaners are busily engaged in cleaning the streets.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Bob. Lincoln, has not arrived in our city.

We are glad to see that our old friend Chas. G. CADY, has re-opened his Cigar and Tobacco store on Market street, immediately adjoining the Goddard House, and just opposite his old place of business. Such enterprise deserves remuneration.

Kentucky visitors, who wish a home while visiting Cincinnati, can find it at the DENNISON HOUSE. Messrs. GALLEHER & PERRIE, will always be found at their posts, and all who are acquainted with them know that "they can keep a Hotel." That prince of clever fellows JIM. BARRY, in the office, is second to none, and is the right man, in the right place. Our word for it, you will feel more at home there, than anywhere in the city.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, in quantities to suit purchasers, by Geo. A. Orr, Office Union Coal and Oil Co.

In justice to Mr. Clark, we clip the following notice from the Eagle:

As there seems to be an impression on the minds of many of our citizens, that Richard Clark of this place, was connected with the burning of our business house last week, I deem it my duty to remove that impression. There is no room for the slightest suspicion against him; on the contrary he rendered me great service in discovering the real culprit.

H. C. BARKLEY.

We clip from the Washington Globe, the following complimentary notice of our friend RICHARD H. LEE.

In the list of Clerks dropped from the Census Bureau, owing to the near completion of work, we notice the name of our young friend, R. H. Lee, of Kentucky.—Mr. Lee has been connected with the Department but a short time, yet by his correct deportment and gentlemanly address, has won many friends, whose best wishes will attend him wherever he may go.

Those in want of Coal Oil will read BEN PHISTER's advertisement, in to-day's paper, headed 'Cheaper than the Cheapest!'

MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI.—We would particularly call the attention of our readers, who have occasion to visit Cincinnati, to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of the Madison House, on Main street, just above Front, in that city. The Madison is a first class Hotel, in every particular—has good fare, good rooms, good clean beds, attentive servants, clever clerks, and then only charges \$1.50 per day. This last is an item of importance in these hard times, and as "a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned," people will find that by stopping with the gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison they will not only save a dollar, but can live like gentlemen also.

## Union Convention.

The Frankfort Commonwealth announces that the "Union" party of Kentucky will hold a Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, in Frankfort, on Friday the 27th inst.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Frankfort to-day, to express their opinions and nominate candidates for Governor, &c. In the absence of military influence from any quarter, we predict the success of the Democratic ticket by a sweeping majority.

## Kentucky Legislature.

This body seems to be engaged in ordinary and routine business, relieved daily, however, by speeches, in Committee of the Whole, on Federal Affairs. It will not probably bring its session to a close by adopting final measures, till after the platform and nominations of the Democratic and Union parties be announced.

## Gold.

The price of gold in the last week ranged from \$2 to \$58 premium. Silver 40 to 42c. Ohio Bank notes 1 to 1 premium, Indiana 3 to 4; and Kentucky 5 to 10.

The Confederates within Ten Miles of Alexandria.

We have the news, in the telegraph, of the surprise of the Forty-fifth Michigan Regiment, at Annadale. This place is within ten miles of Alexandria Court-house.

## Grain at Cincinnati.

Wheat—red, \$1.25 to 1.30; white, \$1.35 to 1.37. Corn, 65c. Oats, 70 to 80c. Rye, \$1. Barley, \$1.50 to 1.55. Hay, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per ton.

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**  
In the Senate Feb. 11—Mr. Duke, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to protect the citizens of Kentucky; which reads as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

1. That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or forcibly or fraudulently carry off from, or decoy out of the State, any white person or persons, or shall arrest and imprison any white person or persons, with or without the intention of having such person or persons, carried out of the State, unless it be in pursuance of the laws thereof, or of the laws of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, after indictment in any circuit court in any county of this State in which said offense may be committed, shall be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for any space of time not less than two, nor more than ten years, and shall moreover be liable for costs of prosecution.

2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. Whitaker; moved that the bill be printed. Which was adopted.

Mr. Bruner moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report day after to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

**SPECIAL ORDER #1.**

In the House.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the substitutes and amendments offered thereto.

The question was on the adoption of the minority report offered by Mr. Chambers. Mr. Wolfe opened the debate with a speech of great power. He painted with vivid force the consequences that would result from the unconstitutional acts of the President and party in power. He could not, and he would not, uphold these acts, and it was the duty of Kentucky to unite with the conservative people of the North, and endeavor by all constitutional means to confine the President strictly to the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Constitution. He opposed the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Houston followed in a speech of considerable length. He thought Kentucky had a difficult path to tread. There was danger of her running into extremes. He did not suppose, in what he had to say, his loyalty would be questioned. Loyalty was not submission to a man in power, a party, or faction, but submission to law; and it was the duty of every man to come to the rescue when any one attempted to trample upon the laws of the country. He would unite with any party who would assist in preserving the Constitution in its native purity. He also opposed the adoption of the minority report.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

**Tobacco at Cincinnati.**

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, on Tuesday, at Bodman's warehouse, 16 bbls. viz:

Five bbls. New Ohio Fired: 1 at \$8.00 1 at \$8.50 1 at \$9.25

2 at 10.00

Three bbls. Kentucky Lugs: 1 at \$11.00 1 at \$11.75 1 at \$15.50

Two bbls. Mason county, New: 1 at \$13.50 1 at \$20.50

Six bbls. Kentucky, Old: 1 at \$18.00 1 at \$19.25 1 at \$23.00

1 at \$26.50 1 at \$28.85 1 at \$29.50

And Forty-three boxes:

13 boxes New Northern Ohio at \$10.50 at 13.75; 9 cases Old Seed at \$14.50 @ \$30.00;

10 boxes New Seed at \$11.50 @ \$20.00; and 11 boxes Kentucky New at \$12 @ \$23.

Those in want of Coal Oil will read BEN PHISTER's advertisement, in to-day's paper, headed 'Cheaper than the Cheapest!'

**MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI.**

We clip from the New Jersey for Appointing Commissioners to Proceed to Richmond.

From the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature we take the following from the New York Tribune of Thursday:

M. D. Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance the resolutions of Senator Runyon, and a resolution: First, That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, Henry W. Green, John S. Darcy and Moses Bigelow be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Federal Government can be restored between them and the other States. Second, That we invite the co-operation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created. Third, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

NAPOLEON, Henry Co., O., July 7, 1858.

Dr. C. W. Roback.—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffles their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan.—We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered to make use of the only true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

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See advertisement.

**SOUP, DRIED.**  
In Augusta, Ky., February 5th, 1863. Mrs. ANNA MARIA, wife of JOSEPH ARKER, Esq., in the 27th year of her age.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

**REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL OIL!**

**UNION COAL OIL.** Manufactured by the Union Coal and Oil Co., of Maysville, of the best quality—for sale at 55 cents per Gallon!

At BEN PHISTER'S, Corner 3rd and Market Streets.

Feb. 19

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Power, Ross & Co., will dissolve, on Friday 6th inst., by mutual consent. Mr. W. J. Ross is alone authorized to use the name of the old Firm in closing up their Business.

ALEXANDER POWER; W. J. ROSS.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL

**ALEX. POWER & CO.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

**PHENIX**  
Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.  
STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.  
PHILAMER SHAW, Secretary.

**Cash Capital, \$200,000.**

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.  
Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 83-

**NEW**

**WHOLESALE HOUSE**

**DRY GOODS**

**AND**

**NOTIONS!**

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS  
OF THE

**Sensation Store!**

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS

White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKED, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to or

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Opposite Steamboat Landing.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-1y]

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

WE have arranged with Nat. POWELL,

for a new stock of Seed Potatoes.

They are selections made from the best varieties

now grow, are all white, Fleshed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet, Chili, White Fleshed Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties

will be exhibited at the Grain Store of E.

B. POWELL, where NAT. POWELL can be found.

All orders to him by Mail, enclosing

Cash, will be promptly attended to and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McILVAINE;

JNO. B. POWELL.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1862-2m

[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

Feb. 12-6m</

**Report of the Majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the House of Representatives.**

Mr. WOLFS, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, on Friday, February 6, 1862, in behalf of the majority thereof, made the following report, which was made the special order for Tuesday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock:

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which treats of Federal Affairs, report, that they concur in the general spirit and purpose of the views expressed by His Excellency, and commend them to the consideration of the people of Kentucky.

We regret to observe that the present Administration, and the party in power, have drifted away from their promises and pledges made at the commencement of the present deplorable contest, and have adopted a system of measures and practices that aid the rebels, multiply their numbers, and augment their determination.

Originally, the majority in all the seceded States, except one, perhaps, preferred the Union, and disapproved the rebellion. It

was the obvious duty of the government to cherish this love for the Union, and disprove, by its conduct, the charges made by the conspirators to precipitate the rebellion. They charged that the Constitution, in the hands of the anti-slavery party, would afford no protection to the South; that the object of that party was the destruction of slavery, and that they would seek opportunities, that would afford (pretexts), to strike at slavery everywhere. Instead of disproving this charge, by a course of justice and moderation, and showing to the Southern people, and the world, that the charge was false, and that there was no cause and the strength of the Southern Confederacy, and that it is necessary to destroy it; and they have adopted a series of measures designed to accomplish this object.

By an act, approved March 17th, 1862—a terrible bill of pains and penalties—the traitors condemned to death, and their slaves are to be emancipated!

All who incite to rebellion, or give aid and comfort, are to suffer long imprisonment, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

All who don't, in sixty days after the President's proclamation, abandon the rebellion, are to forfeit all their property, which is to be seized and sold, by summary process not justified by the Constitution, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

Wherever the army goes the slaves are to be emancipated, if they belong to rebels; and it is easy to assume that all in the seceded States are rebels.

These penalties, which fall with terrible effect, if inflicted, are made for the people of the seceded States, who are under a *de facto* government, able to command their obedience, and force them to bear arms against the United States, whether they will it or not.

The government assumes to punish the disloyalty of men whose loyalty it does not and cannot protect.

The administration and its party have admitted into the Union a part of the State of Virginia, without any warrant in the Constitution, for the avowed object of obtaining another free-soil State.

They have emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, without the consent of their owners, and taxed the people of the United States to pay the expenses, without their consent.

They have taken advantage of the distracted state of Missouri, to effect the emancipation of slaves there, by offering the State twenty millions of dollars, to compensate her for the sacrifice, without the consent of the loyal States, already overburdened with taxes.

The President has conceived the wild scheme of ending the rebellion by buying all the slaves, and passing it with as much zeal as if he were in real earnest in believing that the whole rebellion is to be subdued by dollars and cents.

And, as if all this were not enough, the President has issued a proclamation, by his own authority, setting all the slaves free in the seceded States, with some exceptions in particular localities, and proposes to arm them against their owners.

Regarding these acts as matters of policy, they units the sentiment of the seceded States in a determined resistance. They silence those who were friends of the Union in the rebel States, they confirm the charge made by the conspirators at the start, instead of disproving it, that the constitution, in the hands of the Abolitionists, would afford no protection to the Southern people. They will not make one rebel less, but tens of thousands more, and show clearly that the present party in power is incompetent to deal with the rebellion.

In this State, part of the Federal troops seem to have been inspired by the same anti-slavery fanaticism that rules the councils of the government, and it has here, as elsewhere, deeply injured the cause of the Union, and strengthened the rebellion.

We shall not boast of the loyalty of Kentucky. Half her loyal population, fit to bear arms in the field against the rebellion, are her witnesses, and let the world be her judge. And whilst we acknowledge the obligations of the State to the constitution and laws of the United States, the latter is bound to respect the constitution and laws of Kentucky; and the Federal troops in this State cannot be allowed to enslave slaves from their masters, and protect them in their camps, against civil process.

The constitutions and laws of the States are a part of the system composing this Union, as well as the constitution and laws of the United States, and the violation of the former can never be a legitimate means of preserving the latter.

We shall notice but briefly the unconstitutional features of some of these acts and pretensions. We leave the confiscation bill to stand on its own basis of folly and barbarity.

Western Virginia was called the State of Virginia until her consent was obtained to her own admission into the Union, and the deed was done. So shallow the subterfuge to evade the charge of a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The offer to buy the slaves of Missouri is an offer to buy a State's right, or to put a State under bonds not to exercise it. The Federal Government has no power to buy such a right, and a State has no power to sell it. The proposition is contrary to the whole theory of our Constitution.

It is marvelous that a whole party of fac-

tion can be found to sustain the validity of the President's proclamation of the 1st January, 1863. The right is claimed for the President in virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

It is a war measure to put down the rebellion. The principle is, that he can select

any means that, in his judgment, will an-

swer the purpose. If so, he can abolish States, dispense with Congress, seize the purse and sword, and proclaim himself supreme dictator. Indeed, in pursuance of this idea, the President did issue another proclamation threatening to try men for certain vaguely defined offenses unknown to the law, not by a jury, but by a military commission.

This same party have found out that it belongs to the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The idea is born of the emergency. The privilege of this writ was torn from the executive in the mother country, by revolution, and ever after considered the sacred right of the citizen. We cannot suppose that our fathers, so jealous of personal liberty, would replace it in the hands of an executive a power so much abused. This writ, whilst it is implied in the Constitution as already existing, is moreover provided for by acts of Congress passed both Houses and approved by the President. It is absurd to suppose that an executive has power, under our Constitution, to dispense with a law of Congress in any emergency, of which he is to be the judge.

But what is the remedy for those evils? If our executive were for life, supported by a law-making power of the same description, revolution would be the only remedy. The men at Washington are, however, temporary trustees of power that belongs to the people. The government is ours, and we shall not surrender it for their ill conduct.

As long as the political morality of the people remains, there is an unsubdued power in the ballot-box to arrest such evils. It has asserted itself, and is advancing to control this government with resistless step. Kentucky can wait with the Democrats of the North, and the patriotic men who have joined them for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; and reject all lawless and unconstitutional remedies which would only prove worse than the disease.

Kentucky cannot compromise, with disunionists. Their success would not remove any of the evils we have described. It would render them chronic and perpetual. The two sections would never live in peace; and out of the necessities of war, would grow up systems of despotism, in which every vestige of civil liberty would disappear. Kentucky would be a border State, with no power to overrule the wicked ambition of either section.

She would be the victim of their contests; and her limits would be desolate, torn, and ragged, drenched with the blood of generations. We cannot accept such a destiny for those who are to come after us.

The authors of the rebellion had as well understood that Kentucky is the natural enemy of their scheme. Their wicked ambition has brought these calamities on us and themselves, and their success would but multiply and aggravate them.

Much as we find to condemn in the acts and pretensions of the present party in power in the United States, the Southern horizon is still darker and more forbidding. A few ambitious men literally precipitated the people of the seceded States into a bloody rebellion.

They began by the confiscation of all the debt within their reach due to citizens of other States; and by the confiscation of all the property of those in the seceded States, who desired to stand by their old government. Through vigilance committees and otherwise they banished from his home the citizen who loved the old flag under which his fathers lived and died. Instead of having the citizen to fight for what they call independence, they have only been able to fill their armies by a remorseless conscription.

They have burned and destroyed the private property of their people, under the pretense of keeping it out of the hands of the Government. They claim absolute power over the persons and property of their dominions to use for their own purposes. They have invaded Kentucky, destroyed her property, and robbed and murdered her people. But it is needless to enumerate further outrages.

They have done under the necessities of war, but, in time of peace, their constitution gives power to the Executive that is inconsistent with the perpetuity of republican institutions.

They will submit to such a despotism only when she has no power to resist it.

In the meantime it would be as idle to appeal to the men at Washington as to the men at Richmond. The former have adopted their policy against the well-known wishes of this State. They would listen to no reason from us, however sound, no considerations, however just, no counsels, however wise. Against their unconstitutional schemes we appeal to the constitution. We can submit to neither of these extremes, either of which is fatal to the Union, whilst there are bullets for one and balls for the other.

In conclusion, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

1. Resolved, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive which, we have seen by experiment, can be corrected by the ballot-box.

2. Resolved, That this General Assembly, as before it has often declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been and is, loyal to the Government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

3. Resolved, That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any Government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4. Resolved, That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas

corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution; and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

6. Resolved, That this General Assembly declines to accept the President's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his Proclamation of the 1st of May, 1862.

7. Resolved, That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8. Resolved, That Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union, as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful, powerful and irresistible agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

9. Resolved, That this General Assembly has with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens—give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10. Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we recommend and adopt the resolutions recommending a call for a Convention of the United States, approved January 25th, 1861.

11. Resolved, That it is expedient for the Mississippi Valley States, as soon as practicable, to hold a convention of advice and consultation, with a view to determine what is best to be done for the preservation of the whole Government, and the further purpose of maintaining their integrity and Union, and to prevent any one or more States from seizing and appropriating to themselves the exclusive use of the mouths of the Mississippi river, and imposing export and import duties on the commerce and navigation of the other States.

12. Resolved, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

13. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this address and resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Governor of each State, with a request that he lay the same before the Legislature of his State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives recommended to use their best efforts to accomplish the objects of these resolutions.

Southern News. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3.)

"AN HONEST PEOPLE." Harper's Weekly, of January 17, contains the following advertisement:

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY. Fac simile Treasury-notes, exactly like the genuine \$500 Confederate Notes of the denomination, sent by mail, postage paid on the receipt of \$5, by W. E. HULTON, No. 11 Spruce street, New York.

Harper's Weekly calls itself the "Journal of Civilization"—Yankee civilization, of course. In no other country in the world could such an announcement appear in a newspaper. Such unfeeling rascality may well defy the world for a parallel. A people who glory in the practice and avowal of Penitentiary crimes have been unknown till now in the history of mankind.

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